

Students' Society Meeting Heads Programme Today

Phillips Named Editor of Daily

NEW EDITORS



ROGER PHILLIPS
Editor-in-Chief



GRACE ARONOFF
Managing Editor



DAVE
MAYEROVITCH
News Editor



ALLAN SHLACH
Features Editor



HENRY
MINTZBERG
Sports Editor

Aronoff, Mayerovitch On Managing Board

Roger W. F. Phillips, a third year Science student, succeeds Gordon J. Wasserman as Editor-in-Chief of the *McGill Daily* for the coming academic year, it was announced last night at the annual banquet of the student newspaper. Phillips is presently Features Editor of the *Daily*.

Grace Aronoff, B.A. 3, was named Managing Editor to succeed Peter S. Rehak. The third member of the Managing Board is Dave Mayerovitch, B.Sc. 2, who will occupy the position of News Editor. Third man on the retiring Managing Board is Robert Morrison, B.Eng. 4.

The Department heads for the next publishing year will be Henry Mintzberg, B. Eng. 3, Sports Editor, and Allan Shlach, B.A. 2, Features Editor.

Other promotions announced at the dinner included the following:

NEWS DEPARTMENT

ASSOCIATE NEWS EDITOR: Les Halpert.

CHIEF DESK EDITOR: Dave Grant.

WOMEN'S EDITOR: Ann Wilson.

DESK EDITORS: Rolando Dalla-Rosa, Ann Wilson, Simon Scott, Malcolm Reid, Denis Coupland, Bernard Schneider.

STAFF WRITERS: Anne von Ofenheim, Aviva Kravetz, Elizabeth Duquet, Wendy Cahill, Judi Zelsler.

REPORTERS: Patrick Thomson, Eve Romanoff, Dina Schwartz, Evie Samuels, Robin Pearmund, Vivian Paskal, Joyce Lecker, Yvette Hoch, Lauren Hicks, Sheila Goldstein, Judy Miller, Maxine Valliquette, Bernadette Filotas, Karen Caplan, Merirose Allen, Cathy Curry.

FEATURES DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT EDITOR: Bill Muir.

DESK EDITORS: Barry Jones, Betty Gordon.

STAFF WRITERS: Anne Begor, Linda L'Aventure, Alexis Kanner.

SENIOR DESK EDITOR: Rosemary Callaghan.

CHIEF STAFF WRITER: Mike Malus.

SPORTS DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SPORTS EDITORS: Phil Singer, Howie Cohen.

SPORTS FEATURES EDITOR: Mel Sher.

WOMEN'S SPORTS EDITOR: Cecile Kalifon.

DESK EDITORS: Terry Rosenbaum, Bob Lightman, Ed. Bierbrier, Charles Flam.

STAFF WRITERS: Helen Kivenko, Ellie Kahn.

Thirteen former editors of the *Daily* were present at the banquet, which marked the retirement of Miss M.E. Heasley, the *Daily's* advertising manager. Miss Heasley, who has served the Students' Society in various capacities since 1923, could not be present because of illness.

Following the banquet, the former editors adjourned to the Faculty Club, where they discussed plans for the fiftieth anniversary of the *Daily* two years hence.

Trudeau Outlines Problems

"You, as students, should also be interested in this problem of political reform in Quebec", said Pierre Elliott Trudeau yesterday afternoon in the students' Union. You will eventually find these problems which face people older than you now".

"Democracy is not advanced enough in this province to ensure a democratic government in Quebec or Montreal", said Trudeau when outlining the problems which face political reformers in the Province of Quebec today. "The people haven't been taught Democracy".

THREE PROBLEMS

Previous to this statement, Trudeau had outlined the three major problems which face political reformers in Quebec. He quoted these to be: the disunity of the forces of reform in the Province, the weakness derived from this disunity, and the fact that the basic ideologies of the parties in opposition to the Duplessis government differ.

(Continued on page 3)



MICHAEL FRENCH



NORMAN JONES



MALCOLM RUSS

Five Athlone Awards Won

Names of the winners of the Athlone Fellowship awards at McGill University and l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal were released earlier this week.

Three of the Fellowships were won by students from McGill and the other two by students from l'Ecole Polytechnique. The Fellowships are for Engineering students to carry on post-graduate work in Great Britain for two years.

The McGill students are Michael French, who is in his final year of Mechanical Engineering, Norman Jones, also in Mechanical Engineering, and Malcolm Russ, who is in the last year of Engineering Physics.

French will spend his two years engaged on a works programme in the British bearings industry. Jones intend to spend his first year in industrial work with Metropolitan-Vickers in Manchester, and the second year at Birmingham University, specializing in thermodynamics and its related studies. Russ will do post-graduate work at Birmingham University on solid state physics.

Fellowships winners from l'Ecole Polytechnique are Emile Desnoyers, in mechanical and electrical engineering, and Bernard Trudeau, who is in civil engineering. Desnoyers will specialize in aeronautical engineering at the College of Aeronautics of Cranfield. Trudeau will study structural engineering at Imperial College for one year and spend the remainder of his time with several design offices in London.

Canadian Colleges Mark Student Day

A Students' Society meeting will be held at 1 pm, today, in the Union Ballroom. One such meeting of the Society must be held each term, according to the constitution. Quorum is 300 students.

At Tuesday's meeting of the SEC the education problem was discussed. The Council did not however draft a formal resolution but the "Daily" has learnt that a comprehensive motion will be presented at today's meeting. It is felt that steps must be taken to solve the grand dilemma and force a solution.

Suggestion is that notice of this motion should be presented to all members of the provincial Legislative Assembly and Quebec members of the House of Commons. The implication would be that students of Quebec will not accept present stagnation much longer.

BILL 29

Bill 29 will also be examined at today's meeting and a course of action is to be presented by Roy Heenan, Students' Society president. It may be suggested that a petition be circulated and presented next year.

Student Day is an all-out effort to interest the public in the vital problem of university education. As a result, "Tabloid", the well-known T.V. program, has invited as guests tonight a dozen student presidents, representing students of the various regions of Canada. Roy Heenan will represent McGill.

NFCUS delegates will also meet Prime Minister Diefenbaker at 10 am Headed by President, Morty Bistrisky, they will present

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

Today will be the last opportunity this term for us, the students of McGill to express ourselves publicly on the financial problem of education in this province. Apart from a slight improvement in student aid, the problem facing the university community has not changed. The universities are still operating at a deficit and still do not receive federal grants. The students have been forced to pay for the political stubbornness which deprives the universities of the money they so desperately need. Professional salaries will remain low as long as the status quo exists. Today is National Student Day. We in Quebec have graver problems than those students in other provinces. I urge you all to attend the meeting at 1 pm in the Union to hear the problems outlined and to express yourselves on them. It is our responsibility to do so as students and as citizens. It is our opportunity to let those who are to blame know that we can no longer tolerate this situation.

ROY. L. HEENAN
President
Students' Society

to the PM NFCUS, annual brief to the government.

The "Quebec Student", a bilingual paper, published by the NFCUS Quebec region, will also be distributed throughout the province today. This paper with a circulation of 150,000 outlines the student picture in this province, and consequent students' beefs.

National Student Day

Today is National Student Day. It was set aside by the National Federation of Canadian University Students in order to bring the problems of higher education before the public all across Canada.

As serious as the problem may be nationally, we in Quebec are faced with by far the gravest situation. We are faced with hard facts which do not add up to a sensible solution for the future of our country. In Ottawa there are six million dollars waiting for McGill, while in Montreal we are waiting for some miracle to happen which will allow us to take the money. McGill's professors are among the lowest paid in Canada. McGill's tuition fees are by far the largest. Its deficit over the past three years has amounted to over one million dollars.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch — the provincial legislature, that is, — education is only a secondary matter. Our devoted M.L.A.'s seem to be more interested in perfecting something which they call "autonomy" — autonomy, that wonderful vote-getting slogan, which changes meaning depending on the time and place.

In the realm of direct aid to students, the provincial government has recently introduced the now famous Bill 29. Admittedly, it is a step in the right direction, but unfortunately, it does not provide for Arts students. In addition, it is entirely to the Minister of Education's discretion as to whom will receive provincial aid in the form of bursaries or scholarships. In effect, it is often the local M.L.A. who decides. In view of the Union Nationale majority in the Assembly, this leaves the stigma of political patronage in our minds.

There is really nothing much we can say about National Student Day; we are not in favour of protest marches or burning down the parliament buildings in the fashion of Guy Fawkes. This is not a programme which can achieve immediate success. Rather, it is a long, hard struggle to show the public that in the long run it is for their benefit and the future of Canada's that we are fighting.

Once again, may we emphasize that our, Quebec's and even Canada's future is at stake. It is our selves who must determine the outcome.

Laughter And Honesty

A few weeks ago, McGill students were given the opportunity of hearing Frank Hanley discuss the education issue. Hanley promised to "give the students hell". Hundreds of students jammed the ball room to hear and heckle him.

Yesterday, students were given the opportunity of hearing a man who, perhaps more than any other politically conscious citizen of this province, has retained consciousness of the indignities suffered by democracy in Quebec, while remaining uncompromised by the temptations of personal ambition and power. His article in a recent issue of the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, entitled "Some Obstacles To Democracy In Quebec", is perhaps the best concise summation of the political situation that exists here.

Twenty students attended.

Pierre Trudeau spoke in a conversational tone, without vanity or any hint of flamboyance. He discussed the possibility of uniting the opposition to the Duplessis government. He stated that the only solution, the only possible means of overthrowing the government and replacing it with a better one, would be to unite the opposition parties on the basis of one fundamental belief — their belief in democracy.

He feels that despite their opposition on dogmatic principles, the opposition and reform groups can agree to a 'minimum' legislation programme on subjects such as education, labour, and electoral reform. He admitted that the mechanics of such a union would be difficult to arrange.

To-day is National Student Day. It would be regrettable if it were to be shown that student interest in political affairs was based on student desire to observe spectacle and comedy, and not on a serious interest in desire for political reform.

Letters Forge Errata

Dear Sir,

May I suggest through the medium of your paper that the editors of "Forge" seriously consider the addition of the "Errata sheet", an effective innovation in their editorial practice, so short-lived in a university. Such a sheet would greatly benefit both readers' and contributors' enjoyment of reading the magazine. It also would render some of the published works that elasticity and realistic strength by which they were created. As an example I would like to illustrate this point by citing a line from my sonnet;

p. 36 Sonnet no. 12 line 6
should read newer not never.

Yours sincerely,

Irene Skarlatovska

A contributor
to Forge 1959

Norm Bedford EUS President

Norm Bedford, a fourth year Civil Engineering student, was yesterday elected President of the Engineering Undergraduate Society. He won by a margin of 80 votes over his nearest competitor.

Dave Haltrecht was chosen EUS First Vice-President, and Mel Sher Second Vice-President. Sher won his election by a single vote over Leon Bronstein.

John Duckworth and Art Dufays had already been acclaimed as Secretary and Athletics Representative respectively.

BULLETIN

"AMNESTY" DECLARED IN ACADIA ISSUE

FREDERICTON, March 4 — Acadia University President Watson Kirkconnell has declared a "general amnesty" in the controversy over an article by student Robert Fiander in the school paper "Athenaeum".

The article, earlier branded "foul blasphemy" by Kirkconnell, resulted in the expulsion of Fiander and the suspension from office of editor Donald Angus.

The declaration was interpreted as an official "forgiving and forgetting", although the two involved are not expected to be reinstated. Kirkconnell said in part, "The Athenaeum staff should realize that any newspaper has to have its own legal set of censors to keep even its veteran staff from offending against good taste and religious conscience."

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the undergraduates of McGill University at 690 Sherbrooke St. West. Telephone AV: 8-2244. Authorized as second class mail. Post Office Department, Ottawa. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board of the McGill Daily and not the official opinions of the Students' Executive Council.

DEPARTMENT HEADS

New Editor: W. Ian O. Binnie — Features Editor: Roger W. P. Phillips — Sports Editor: Irving Fish — Advertising Manager: M. E. Heasley.

IN CHARGE OF THIS ISSUE

NEWS: Dave Grant
SPORTS: Mel Sher
STAFF: Laureen Hicks, Cathy Currie, Steven Makinwa, Roland de la Rosa, Denis Coupland.

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Final Issue
Of Daily
Tomorrow



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INTRAMURAL AWARDS NITE

The Intramural Awards Nite will be held on Monday, March 9th in the Redman Room of the Gymnasium at 6:00 p.m.

Refreshments will be served.

Golf	Ronnie Dines
Track & Field	John Moule, Morris Limonchik, Bill Strain, Dan Ellis, Warren Lynch, Dave Newham, Tom Skimming, Dick Hinton, Pete Johnstone, Dave Clarke, Gene Beswick.
Harrier	Pete Johnstone
Table Tennis	S.C. Cheng
Badminton	S.C. Cheng
Fencing	W. Chen
Swimming	Allan McDougall, Richard Pound, Peter Rees, Mike Easden, M. Belinsky.
Touchfootball	Turtles (A & S)
Volleyball	Med 2B
Floor Hockey	Queens Benches (Law)
Basketball	Med 3

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★ National Student Day ★

Education
is a
Right...

THE QUEBEC STUDENT

... Not a Privilege
Reserved
for the Rich

No. 2 Published by the 22,000 University Students of Quebec (N.F.C.U.S. Regional Committee) March 5, 1959

UNIVERSITY PROBLEM GREATER THAN EVER

How Does This Affect You — The Everyday Taxpayer?

After reading this newspaper many questions will come to your mind.

How does this affect you?

What can I do about it?

Why should I care about the students and the universities?

The answers are simple.

First of all, the lack of accord between the provincial and federal governments is hurting your pocket. As a taxpayer you pay income tax to the provincial and federal governments. Part of your federal tax money is set aside for aid to universities all across Canada. Since Quebec universities do not receive any federal grants you the taxpayer are contributing to the support of universities in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland — but not to QUEBEC universities, your home prov-

ince. It is all very well to help universities in other provinces but not one cent of your federal tax money helps Quebec universities. This is quite a paradox.

Another good reason why you should care about this university problem is that Canada's leaders of the future are being trained in today's universities. The high cost of a university education in this province deprives many bright young students from getting the education they deserve. Perhaps you have children, grandchildren, or other relatives who find this cost much for them to bear. Or perhaps you were deprived of a university education when you were younger and see people with degrees getting ahead faster in their jobs. And if you are a university graduate you will know how highly you value your education.

(Continued on page 2)

Statutory Grants And Federal Aid Sorely Needed

Provincial and Federal Cooperation Demanded

Once more, the university students of Quebec bring before the public a report on the acute problems which confront higher education in this province.

A year ago, the first edition of THE QUEBEC STUDENT outlined the situation. At that time, students boycotted lectures for one day in the hope of drawing public attention to the state of affairs.

Today, we must report that the situation has not changed. The facts are these:

In Quebec, one of the wealthiest provinces in Canada, the universities have

- the highest tuition fees in the country
- low salaries for professors
- ever-increasing deficits and lack of funds for expansion
- inadequate student aid programmes

Why is this so? Why is it that higher education is becoming a privilege of the Wealthy?

Why have tuition fees been raised again and again? Why are the professors so underpaid that more and more of them must seek employment elsewhere?

The crux of the problem lies in the attitude of the provincial government towards financial aid to education.

In nine provinces, universities receive grants from both the federal and provincial governments.

In Quebec alone, the provincial government claims that federal grants to universities are illegal. Thus the universities are prevented from accepting such aid, and must return the badly needed grants which are offered by Ottawa each year.

The only government aid which Quebec universities receive comes from the Duplessis regime. And these grants are not fixed by law, but are determined entirely at the discretion of that regime.

The explanation offered by Mr. Duplessis hinges around the interpretation of the British North America Act of 1867. According to Mr. Duplessis, this Act decrees that education lies outside the scope of federal power. He declares it is a matter for the province alone, and has described Federal aid to education as "an infringement of provincial autonomy".

(Continued on page 2)

Surprising Arithmetic

Highest
Fees in
Canada



Low
Paid
Professors

= DEFICITS

Why?

IT IS A known fact that Quebec university students pay the highest tuition fees (McGill Science Student \$600, University of Toronto \$380) while their professors are among the lowest paid in Canada. Yet the universities still end up with a substantial deficit. For instance, McGill University's deficit for the past three years adds up to more than ONE MILLION DOLLARS. Why? This is the question we are answering in this issue of The Quebec Student. What can you the tax payer do about it? Read the above article.

Our Enduring Shame

Today marks the second time in the history of Quebec that the QUEBEC STUDENT has been published. We hope it is the last.

A year ago tomorrow 150,000 copies of the newspaper were distributed on the occasion of a province-wide strike involving 22,000 university students. At that time students were striking for the right of their duly elected presidents to meet with Premier Duplessis and discuss education problems. We are happy to say that the strike did obtain its primary objective. Duplessis did change his mind, and student presidents confronted the Premier in an historic meeting at Quebec last December. A direct result of student pressure brought the introduction of an improved bill for student education loans. Definitely not faultless, the bill is at least in the right direction.

Nevertheless, we are still sorry to report that the crux of the whole university education problem is still strongly present in Quebec. The financial position of our universities is graver than ever. Elsewhere on these pages we detail the true facts of the case. We cannot overemphasize the gravity of the situation. In a front page story we have pointed out how this affects you, just as much as it affects the students and the universities. Nowhere in Canada but Quebec is the financial situation of both students and universities so precarious.

As early as 1951 the financial difficulties in higher education were becoming increasingly evident, all across Canada.

The challenge was met.

Provincial governments (except Quebec's) introduced grants of substantial amount for the universities.

The Federal government supplemented these by generous grants which now total over \$25 million a year.

The Quebec government has chosen to interpret the British North American Act as forbidding federal grants to universities. Under pressure Quebec universities have concurred. They do not accept federal money. Instead they receive provincial grants (not both provincial and federal as others do) and even this aid is not statutory. The Quebec universities never know how much they will receive — if anything at all. They are entirely at the mercy of the provincial cabinet which hands out grants at its own discretion.

We do not propose to dispute the legality or illegality of accepting federal grants. Suffice it to say that Quebec universities are being hurt, and hurt badly, by not receiving them.

It is high time education ceased being a political football in this province. The future of Quebec youth, the province itself, and even Canada is at stake. At a time when countries all over the world are waking up to the problems of university education it is our enduring shame that in Quebec financial aid to universities is treated on the level of political patronage.

We call upon the provincial and federal governments to get together and work out a solution. Controversial, disparaging public remarks by our government leaders will not solve anything.

The Year in Review

Progress, Disappointments For Students and Colleges

January and February — Premier Duplessis refuses to meet student presidents.

March — Province wide boycott held by the 22,000 university students for one day to protest the Premier's actions.

April — McGill university ups tuition fees by 25 percent to make university education in that college the most expensive ever in Canada.

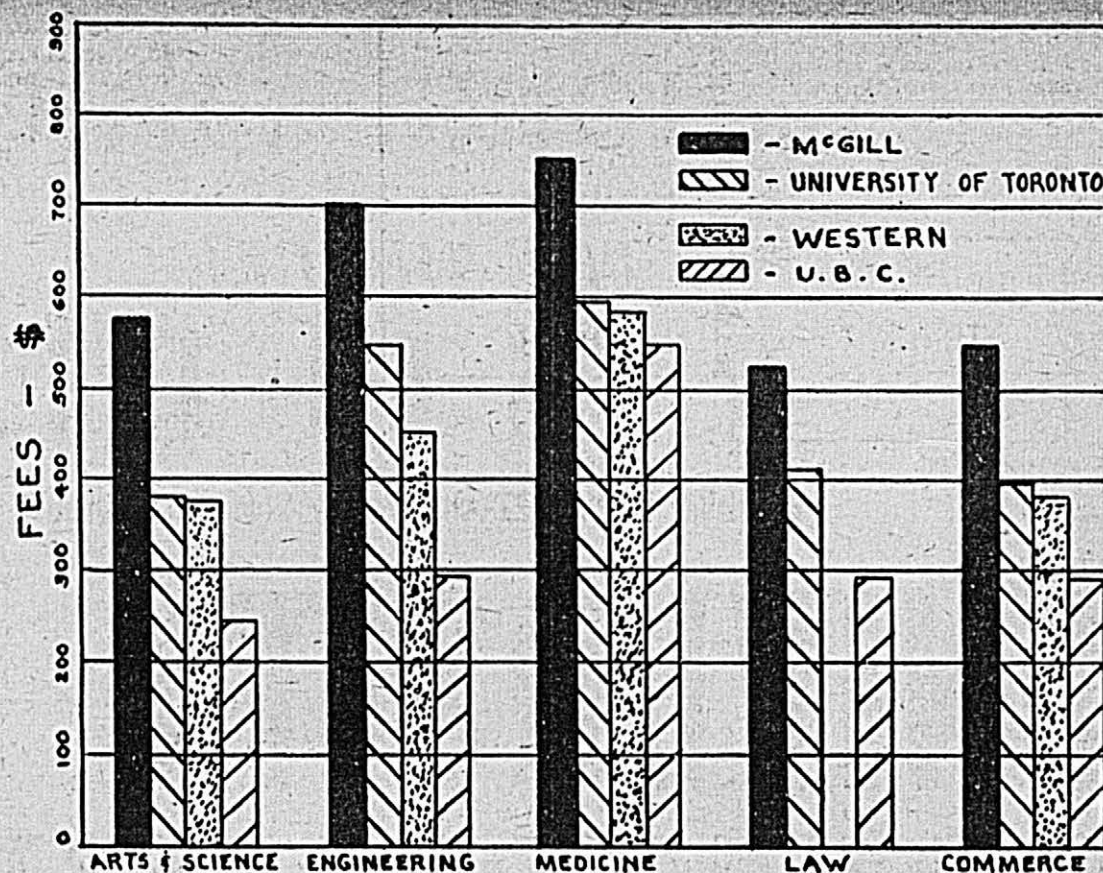
May — Msgr. Irene Lussier of the University of Montreal reveals that due to the lack of government aid the university is in dire financial straits.

September — Student presidents of Quebec's universities meet to map out future plans.

November — Another request for a meeting with Premier Duplessis is made.

December — The Premier finally accords a meeting with student leaders. He refuses to budge on the most important issues but does agree to introduce a slightly improved education aid plan.

The New Year — Universities just as bad off as ever. Rector Lussier of University of Montreal reaffirms that his statement that his university would die from lack of funds (which have not been forthcoming) is just as true today as last May.



HIGH COST of university education in Quebec is well demonstrated by this comparison of tuition fees of four large Canadian universities. McGill is the only university of the four that is in Quebec Province.

From Page 1

UNIVERSITY PROBLEM

Universities in other provinces have been accepting Federal aid for years. Universities in other provinces receive statutory grants — that is, grants whose amounts are fixed by law.

Quebec universities are prevented from receiving Federal aid. Quebec universities do not receive statutory grants, but rather grants dispensed at the pleasure of the Union Nationale government.

The consequences of this situation are grave. The plight of the universities and the students is critical. For example, McGill fees were raised by 25 percent this year. The Université de Montréal recently had to cancel plans for a university hospital because of insufficient funds. Professors, who perform the vital task of training tomorrow's leaders, are leaving the province for higher salaries in industry or at other universities. Students who are capable of benefiting from higher education, students who deserve the benefits of higher education, are turned away because the available scholarships and bursaries available are inadequate in both number and amount.

All of these problems will be greatly alleviated if the provincial authorities would see fit to negotiate with the Ottawa government on the issue of grants to education. There is no reason why an agreement could not be reached, since all other provinces have long been accepting Federal grants as well as provincial. It is incongruous that Quebec, among the richest of the provinces, should be educationally among the poorest.

The continuance of present policies on this issue will only result in further harm both to Canada and Quebec. It is to awaken your interest in this vital matter that we, the university students of Quebec, present our views to you here.

HERE ARE THE FACTS; JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

In other articles in this paper we have dealt with the university finance problem in a more or less general fashion. Here we intend to present the facts, and let you draw your own conclusions. The following tables have been compiled from official figures.

Comparison of Quebec Professorial Salaries To Minimum University of Toronto Salaries

	QUEBEC	TORONTO
Professor	\$8,000	\$11,000
Associate Professor	6,000	8,000
Assistant Professor	5,000	6,000
Lecturer	3,500	5,250

From Page 1

How Does This Affect You?

The youth of today should not be deprived of their rightful Education.

What can you do about the situation? The responsibility for it rests squarely on the shoulders of the public. Let your federal and provincial parliament members know you feel. Write them a letter. It won't take too much time. Speak to your friends. Show them this newspaper. Explain the facts to them. Write letters to the editor of your local newspaper. Whether you are for or against our stand, we will be glad to hear your views.

Only through public enlightenment to the true facts can this situation be remedied.

Government Grants Compared

Year 1958-59

Quebec	\$10,328,000
Ontario	33,821,500

Note: more students attend Quebec universities than Ontario.

FAIRNESS TO ALL?

	Unl.	Prov.
Professionals & Businessmen	60%	10%
Labourers, Farmers, Office Workers,	40%	90%

The chart above points out that although only a very small percent of the province's population comes from the Professional and Business class, 60% of the University students come from this group. Similarly although 90% of Quebec's population is of the working class, only 40% of the University students come from this group.

The QUEBEC STUDENT

The QUEBEC STUDENT is a bilingual cooperative effort published by the 22,000 university students of Quebec. (Quebec Regional N.F.O.U.S.). The French and English sections are not direct translations. Both student groups are in complete agreement with what has been printed and they pursue the same aims.

Journée nationale des étudiants

L'éducation
est un droit...

L'ETUDIANT DU QUEBEC

... non le privilège
des riches

No 2

Publié par F.N.E.U.C., région du Québec (22,000 étudiants)

5 mars 1959

VOS ENFANTS ONT-ILS DROIT A L'EDUCATION ?

Question d'argent Question de talent

Vous pensez peut-être que les étudiants sont des enfants gâtés qui veulent toujours avoir plus que ce qu'ils ont et qui ne cesseront de recrémier, quoi qu'il arrive. Détrompez-vous.

Nous ne demandons rien pour nous mais nous voulons que nos universités soient ouvertes à tous ceux qui ont du talent, fortunés ou non.

Actuellement vous pouvez voir sur les campus d'universités d'immenses parcs de stationnement, rendus nécessaires parce que les étudiants actuels ont des autos. Les étudiants sont riches, dit-on souvent. Il faudrait plutôt dire : les riches sont étudiants. Parce que ces frais de scolarité sont élevés, parce qu'il en coûte au moins cent dollars par mois pour garder son fils à l'université la discrimination financière s'opère; elle prive d'instruction universitaire les moins fortunés, elle prive aussi notre société des hommes de valeur qui se sont vu fermer les portes, faute de pouvoir payer.

Voilà le scandale de notre système d'éducation, voilà ce qui arrive quand la mission sociale de l'université se fait reléguer au second plan par les problèmes d'argent.

Il nous faut des universités ouvertes et accessibles à tous ceux qui ont du talent parce que :

— l'éducation est un droit qui appartient à tous et qu'on ne saurait leur refuser sans commettre un crime contre l'humanité.

— il est plus important pour une société d'avoir une élite d'esprit qu'une élite d'argent.

— l'université doit être une institution à la disposition de toute la population, non pas réservée à un petit groupe de privilégiés.

— l'élimination des étudiants doit se faire selon le talent, non l'argent.

— la discrimination qui s'opère actuellement prive notre société de sang neuf et gaspille le capital humain.

Curieux résultat?

Les frais de
scolarité
les plus élevés
au Canada



Les professeurs
les moins
payés

= DÉFICITS
Pourquoi?

Les faits révèlent que les étudiants des universités du Québec paient les plus hauts frais de scolarité, tandis que leurs professeurs sont parmi les moins payés au Canada. — Malgré cela, les Universités du Québec accusent chaque année de cuisants déficits. — Par exemple: l'Université Laval aurait plus de six millions de déficit accumulé — Pourquoi?

Le scandale de l'éducation

	A l'université	Dans la Province
Professionnels, Industriels, etc.	60%	10%
Employés de bureau, Ouvriers, Agriculteurs	40%	90%

EXPLICATION:

10% des gens du Québec sont fortunés. Ils prennent 60% des places pour leurs enfants à l'université; 90% de la population, parce qu'elle est pauvre, doit se contenter de 40% des places seulement.

Le fait d'être riche rend-il plus intelligent?

NOUVELLE TAXE

Les étudiants se taxent eux-mêmes

Les Conseils étudiants de cette province croient que l'éducation est un droit fondamental. Nous savons cependant qu'actuellement, pour une bonne partie de la population, des obstacles financiers viennent empêcher la renaissance pratique de ce droit.

Depuis un an, à l'aide de deux mémoires et d'une grève, les Conseils étudiants demandent à l'Etat de garantir à tous les jeunes de cette province la reconnaissance pratique de ce droit à l'éducation.

Pour insister d'avantage et inscrire notre protestation dans les faits, les Conseils étudiants de Laval et de Montréal ont décidé de créer un fonds d'argent pris uniquement dans la poche de l'étudiant universitaire actuel, afin d'aider des jeunes qui ne pourraient s'inscrire au cours secondaire. Nous voulons ainsi construire un modèle de ce que nous demandons au gouvernement de faire depuis un an.

Si nous, étudiants universitaires, avec notre "argent de poche", pouvons aider des gars et des filles que le système actuel écarterait définitivement de la culture, il n'y a aucune espèce de raison valable pour que l'Etat d'une province dont on dit souvent qu'elle est en plein essor, avec des ressources naturelles abondantes et un budget supérieur au nôtre, ne garantisse pas à tous les jeunes de cette province le droit à l'éducation.

Ainsi nos prochains Mémoires, en plus de contenir des principes et des statistiques, seront appuyés sur une liste de cas concrets que nos faibles moyens ne nous auront pas permis de solutionner. Cette taxe que nous imposons ainsi sera le témoignage de notre bonne foi et de notre détermination à aller jusqu'au bout dans cette campagne de démocratisation de l'enseignement à tous les niveaux.

Nous avons gagné l'appui du public

Depuis près de deux ans, les étudiants des universités du Québec font des demandes, exigent des réformes, en deux mots veulent démocratiser notre système d'éducation.

Tous ont d'abord été surpris de voir ces "fils à papa" s'occuper activement d'un problème sérieux. On était habitué de considérer ces universitaires comme de grands enfants organisant des parades, des manifestations, des danses et cela sans autre but que de s'amuser. Que le public ait pris un certain temps à croire au sérieux de notre action, rien d'étonnant.

Les communiqués de Presse, le rapport préparé sur la situation de l'éducation et remis au premier ministre, l'arrêt de cours dans les universités du Québec, les conférences publiques en compagnie de professeurs et d'autorités en matière d'éducation, le tout a su donner confiance.

Mais là ne doit pas s'arrêter notre action : Notre but n'était pas uniquement de prouver que les étudiants pouvaient jouer un rôle social important dans notre société — Nous avons voulu faire prendre conscience au public d'une situation dont nous sommes intéressés — mais dont tous sont touchés.

L'accessibilité pour tous n'est pas mythe, c'est même un droit fondamental. Mais tous doivent le réaliser. Pour cela, nous avons besoin de la collaboration de tous les groupements, des professionnels comme des ouvriers, en somme de tous les citoyens de la province.

Quand nous pourrons collectivement manifester notre désir de voir les portes de nos institutions d'enseignements s'ouvrir à tous sans discrimination financière notre gouvernement se fera un devoir de démocratiser l'éducation dans notre province.

Le vrai problème est au secondaire

Augmenter les bourses aux étudiants universitaires, mettre à leur disposition un fonds de prêts sans intérêt, assurer la stabilité financière des Universités pour protéger les étudiants contre les futures augmentations de frais de scolarité, ce sont là des réformes essentielles, mais insuffisantes pour permettre à tous de pouvoir poursuivre des études supérieures et universitaires.

Ces améliorations, si effectuées seules, n'aident que les étudiants financièrement capables d'atteindre le niveau universitaire.

Doit-on oublier tous ceux qui sont incapables de faire face au coût d'études secondaires ?

Avant d'accéder à l'université, un étudiant doit avoir fait sept ou huit ans d'études secondaires. C'est là surtout que s'opère la ségrégation entre les enfants de professionnels, industriels et commerçants, et ceux des petits salariés. — Notre société pêche gravement en laissant sinon se perdre du moins inexploiter la majorité de nos talents, la première de nos ressources naturelles.

OCTROIS STATUTAIRES

Déficit. La situation des universités du Québec. Tous les journaux le disent. Tout le monde le sait. Il y a du gaspillage peut-être ? Venez voir ! Les salles de cours manquent. Les professeurs sont mal payés, on en manque. Déficit.

Quelle est donc la solution ?

Croyant que l'enseignement universitaire est profitable à la nation, les universités demandent des "octrois". Mais comment ?

— Ils devront avoir un caractère de continuité...

— ils doivent être versés... selon un mode bien défini et à des intervalles réguliers...

(Mémoire de l'Université Laval à la Com. Tremblay).

Ainsi les autorités universitaires du Québec ont proposé les octrois statutaires avant les étudiants. Voyez ce qu'elles demandaient au gouvernement : des octrois "ayant un caractère de continuité" et "versés selon un mode bien défini et à des intervalles réguliers". Qu'est-ce ? Les étudiants en réclament aujourd'hui : des "octrois statutaires".

Actuellement les subventions gouvernementales sont des "dons" du Premier Ministre : les autorités universitaires ignorent si elles auront un octroi, quel montant il comportera et quand elles le toucheront. La certitude... du déficit. Comment voulez-vous établir un budget, prévoir une expansion normale si vous ne connaissez pas vos revenus ? Il faut attendre l'inspiration momentanée du Premier Ministre. Arbitraire.

Plus que les autorités, les étudiants refusent d'accepter une telle situation. Dans cet esprit, une des conclusions du Mémoire présenté à M. Duplessis le 2 décembre réclamait pour les universités ces fameux "octrois statutaires".

Résultats : — 1 — une réponse : "Pas de vos affaires", quoi ! les étudiants comme tous les autres citoyens, n'avaient pas le droit de proposer une législation ! 2 — encore cette année, les universités ont des octrois arbitraires. 3 — une législation prévoyant des subventions "régulières", "ayant un caractère de continuité", "versés selon un mode bien défini" n'est pas encore au programme du gouvernement.

Les autorités et les étudiants universitaires, ceux qui connaissent les besoins des universités, réclament des "octrois statutaires".

Le premier ministre, qui a quitté l'université depuis plus de trente ans, donne toujours des octrois discrétionnaires.

Qui a raison ?

LE BILL 29:

LES ÉTUDIANTS NE SONT PAS À VENDRE

Un appât pour l'étudiant égoïste

Seul, l'étudiant égoïste peut se dire satisfait en face du bill 29, à moins qu'il ignore totalement le problème québécois de l'éducation.

Pour comprendre cet énoncé dans toute sa substance, il faut, pour l'instant, faire abstraction des véritables fondements de ce problème, c'est-à-dire : ne pas considérer qu'à l'heure actuelle le critère d'admission à l'éducation supérieure soit l'argent ; ignorer partant qu'une foule de talents soient perdus dans la masse des non-fortunés ; ne pas penser au problème le plus crucial du primaire, à savoir l'insuffisance numérique des instituteurs et l'incompétence marquée d'une proportion beaucoup trop considérable du corps enseignant ; passer sous silence la sélection dite tragico-comiquement "naturelle" du secondaire qui se fait en réalité par des voies fort simples, à savoir la rareté des

institutions et la cherté de leur fréquentation, sans parler du caractère trop uniforme de l'éducation à ce palier ; fermer les yeux sur le système d'octrois discrétionnaires aux universités, l'enchaînement conséquent de celles-ci aux "bontés" du gouvernement, l'insuffisance qualitative et quantitative des locaux de certaines facultés et l'inexistence presque totale de véritables centres de recherche pour la formation de professeurs et indispensables à une réelle contribution québécoise à la science ; en gros faire abstraction de cet ensemble de conditions qui contribuent à faire de l'éducation un droit "héréditaire". Alors, nous atteignons l'étudiant universitaire de la province de Québec dans sa petite tour d'ivoire que l'histoire lui a construite au prix de tant de sacrifices et que la politique veut lui conserver à tout prix.

Pauvre petit étudiant d'avant le bill 29 !

Franchissant le seuil de ce monde de 22,000 âmes ainsi isolé, il devient facile de saisir ses besoins immédiats et de caractère strictement personnel. Chacun de ses membres doit, en moyenne, trouver les ressources suffisantes à une dépense d'environ \$2,100 s'échelonnant sur 12 mois, pour 4 ou 5 ans, avant d'être professionnel, c'est-à-dire faire de gros salaires. Il peut travailler, quand il n'y a pas trop de chômage, pendant 8 mois et demi environ durant la belle saison, et ainsi gagner de \$800 à \$1,000, suffisamment pour couvrir de 40 à 45 pour cent de ses dépenses annuelles. Puis, dans un bon 20 pour cent des cas, les parents peuvent aider très substantiellement

pour le reste. Pour les autres, il y a l'Aide à la jeunesse, même certains salaires gouvernementaux dits fictifs, des bourses d'entreprises privées (qui couvrent environ 8 pour cent des dépenses globales étudiantes durant l'année scolaire — 8 mois), et, dans les cas extrêmes, des travaux à temps partiel. Toujours est-il qu'effectivement un très faible pourcentage d'étudiants doit quitter l'université pour stricte cause d'insuffisance de ressources dollars, de 1 à 2 pour cent de tous ceux qui discontinuent des études entreprises. Voilà la situation de ce petit monde dans sa tour d'ivoire d'avant le bill 29.

La mine d'or est découverte

Et d'un coup, le bill 29 arrive avec ses 10 millions. Ceux qui l'ont voté croient qu'il suffit de donner de l'argent à ceux qui crient pour faire cesser l'injustice. C'est très bien quand ce sont les opprimés qui crient, mais tel n'était pas le cas. Les étudiants demandaient que ceux qui ne peuvent accéder au stade universitaire puissent y arriver.

Le bill 29 permettra à ceux qui devaient quitter l'université d'y demeurer en s'endettant. Soit. Ceux qui devaient travailler à temps

partiel pour rejoindre les deux bouts pourront "étudier au lieu de laver la vaisselle", en s'endettant. Soit. Les sous-alimentés pourront manger normalement. Soit. En somme, le bill 29 touchera 80% au plus de la population étudiante actuelle, pour les aider.

Le reste du 10 millions servira, pour ceux qui n'en ont pas besoin, à mettre de l'essence dans la Buick, ou à acheter des Volkswagen.

Il n'y a rien dans cette loi qui fasse entrevoir une prochaine démocratisation de l'éducation.

L'ÉTUDIANT DU QUÉBEC

Publication de : la Fédération nationale des étudiants des Universités canadiennes (FNEUC) région du Québec, groupant 22,000 étudiants par l'entremise de leurs journaux.

Le Carabin, organe officiel de l'AGEL, Laval
McGill Daily, organe officiel SEC, McGill
Georgian, organe officiel Sir George Williams
Le Quartier Latin, organe de AGEUM Montréal
Et le Collège Marionopolis

Vous lirez avec avantage la partie de ce journal rédigée en anglais qui n'est pas une traduction de la section française. Cependant l'esprit et les buts sont les mêmes.

Model Parliament Commences To-day

The first island-wide University Model Parliament will be held at 7:30 pm today at the Union Ballroom.

The 100 seats in the Parliament have been allocated in the following manner:

McGill	35
U. of M.	35
SGWC	15
Loyola	15

With the results still to come from Loyola, the state of the Parties in the Parliament are: PC 34, Liberals 30, CCF 19, Neo Radical 1, Communist 1. The re-

sults of the elections in the various universities are:

McGILL	
Liberals	16
PC	13
CCF	4
Neo Radical	1
Communist	1
U. of M.	
PC	15
CCF	12
Liberals	8
SGWC	
Liberals	6
PC	6
CCF	3

Proceedings of the Parliament will be bilingual. Beginning tonight there will be the speech from the throne followed by the reading of the Order of the Day and question period. Three bills will be laid on the Table of the House for discussion. They are Bills of Rights, Northern Affairs, and Resolution to make Montreal the Eleventh Province of Canada. The proceedings will end with a debate on the speech from the Throne.

Rosarie Chartrand of the University of Montreal has been elected Prime Minister, Bob Amaron of McGill, house leader and Minister of External Affairs. Pierre Panneton, law partner of Secretary of State and executive Vice President of PCSF will be the speaker.

The Model Parliament will end on Monday, March 9 with the Annual Banquet of Montreal Island PCSF to be held at 7:30 pm at the Social Centre of the University of Montreal. Guest speaker will be the Hon. Davey Fulton, Minister of Justice.

SEC Approves \$5,000 Budget

Tuesday's SEC meeting included the approval in principle of a \$5,000 budget for the Open House which is to be held next fall. Included in this amount is \$3,000 which is expected to be granted by the University.

Other business dealt with was the expense of printing the "Debating News", which was published on February 25 by the Debating Union. Council agreed that the Debating Union would bear the cost.

The SEC also approved the appointment of a state of editors of the 1960 Annual. Bill Hutchinson is Editor-in-chief, Margaret Clegg Associate Editor, and Ruth Zavalkoff Managing Editor.



THURSDAY, MARCH 5

CANTERBURY: There will be two discussion groups from 1-2 and 5-6 pm at 3479 University Street.
CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: A Bible study on the Faith of Moses will be held in Rm. 210 Arts Bldg. from 1-2 pm. All welcome.
GERMAN CLUB: Will hold a showing of films at 8 pm in the Union Club Room.
NEWMAN CLUB: Daily Mass at 5:15 pm in the Newman Club Chapel, 3484 Peel St.
PHYSICS SOCIETY: Dr. Balfour W. Currie, President of the Canadian Association of Physicists will address the society on the subject of "The Aurora". The talk will take place at 1 pm in Rm. 106 of the PSC.
SPANISH CLUB: Mr. Carlos Fernandez Shaw, Consul General of Spain will talk at 8 pm in the W.M. Stewart Room. The topic is "Un Paseo a Traves del Alma de Espana". Everybody welcome.
STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT: 1-2 pm SCM House; discussion on "Our Social Conscience."

Physicist To Speak About The Aurora

Dr. Balfour W. Currie, President of the Canadian Association of Physicists, will address the Physics Society on the subject of "The Aurora". The talk will take place today at 1:00 pm in Room 106 of the Physical Science Building.

Professor Currie has devoted some thirty years to geophysical research, particularly in the field of the Aurora Borealis. He graduated from the University of Saskatchewan where he obtained his Master's degree. He proceeded to McGill for his PhD. He then became professor of Physics at the University of Saskatchewan, and later, head of the Physics Department. Under his direction the department became one of the most important centres of Auroral research.

Among other positions, Professor Currie is a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, Chairman of the Associate Committee on Geodesy and Geophysics of N. R. C., and Director of the Institute of Upper Atmospheric Physics of the University of Saskatchewan.

Symphonic Band's Guest Artist To Be Greta Jones

The McGill Symphonic Band will hold a concert tonight in Redpath Hall at 8:15 pm.

Guest artist at the concert will be Greta Jones, pianist, who will play selections from Brahms and Chopin.

Also on the programme will be "Londonderry Air", with Arthur Duff as soloist, highlights from "Porgy and Bess", "Serenade" by Leroy Anderson, and other symphonic pieces.

The band, which is wholly instrumental, having no strings, was formed about three years ago and now has 45 members. It receives its budget from the SEC and is not to be confused with the McGill Redmen Band.

CLASSIFIED ADS

ADS FOR THIS SPACE MUST BE BROUGHT IN PERSON TO THE "DAILY" OFFICE. THREE INSERTIONS: \$1 FOR FIRST 20 WORDS, 5c. EACH ADDITIONAL WORD.

9 KEYS on long chain lost last Thursday near or around the campus. If found, please call local 269.

"RED COVER" ENGLISH 100 notes for sale. Complete set — \$2.50. Contact Barney Watt at VI. 9-1368 or any of our campus salesmen.

FOUND: Pair of horn-rimmed glasses last week — see the janitor in the Physical Sciences Center.

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LOST: Gold watch with expansion bracelet. Also Waterman's black pen with silver top in Union. Reward. Phone Isabel. WE. 7-2086.

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WOULD LIKE drive Saint John, N.B., March 27. Return Apr. 3 or 4. Phone OR 1-8361 or PO 6-2248 Day-time.

From Page 1

Quebec Should Seek New Political Party

In discussing the problem of differing party structures, he said that, although the basic political ideologies do differ, all the parties have one thing in common, they all want a democratic government. Trudeau went on to say that even the Socialists realize that democracy is a necessary precursor to Socialism.

"The solution to these problems all revolve around the need for the opposition to unite", said the speaker. He then gave two possible solutions. The first he described to be an electoral alliance which would not effect the political structure of the parties thus united. In this case the parties would all stand together on small things such as education, labor, and electoral laws but the coalition could immediately split up if the dominant party wished to pass a radical act which may infringe the constitution of the minor parties in the coalition.

Trudeau then gave a second possible solution. He said, that all people of opposition parties should form and join a completely new party. This could be done only with a very rigorous frame-work within the new party, he said. Expressing his own opinion of the problems, Trudeau said of the last possible solution, "this is the only way out".

Trudeau has written an important manifesto on the same topic as yesterday's lecture. A copy of this manifesto is available in the Redpath Library.

PUBLICITY MANAGERS

The last regular issue of the Daily is tomorrow. Organizations who will have important events in the coming weeks may bring publicity material to the Daily before 2 pm today for publication tomorrow.

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Rara Avis

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Shakespeare's Shrew Opens Here Tonight

"The Taming of the Shrew", a Shakesperian comedy, opens tonight at 8:30 pm in Moyses Hall and will run for three days.

The presentation is the production of the English Department and will feature McGill students and faculty. It is directed by Harry Ritchie, with costumes by Althea Douglas, settings by Neil Madden and David Farley, and lighting by Creighton Douglas, all of whom have attempted to depict the theatre of Shakespeare's day in its original style.

The leads are Jane Anders as "Kate the curs'it" and Michael Packard as Petruchio. They become involved in a violent courtship in Shakespeare's masterful description of Love, Sex and Marriage. Kate is depicted as the "shrew" but Petruchio persists in his efforts to win her hand. Both players have appeared before in English Department productions, Packard in "Murder In The Cathedral" and Jane Anders in "Much Ado About Nothing", "Antigone", and others.

A humorous sub-plot appears in the courting of Kate's sister, Bianca, Sue Grossman, by the rival suitors, Hortensio and Gremio, who are portrayed by Hugh Ballantyne and Ian Heron. However another suitor, Luciento, David Wilson, becomes successful with the aid of his friend and servant, Tranio, played by Bill Lyon.

Tickets for the play may be obtained at the Union Box Office for \$1.50.

From The Cheap Seats

by VIC ARIOUS

I met old Ernie Douglas the other day.

Ernie—who was dubbed "Plugger" from the very day he first donned the Red and White — won't be remembered by most of you. Back in the 30's, it was he who sparked those great Redmen teams to heights which they have never attained since. Some called him the greatest defenceman in McGill's long hockey history. Some insisted he was the gustiest fullback ever to roam the turf of the Molson gridiron. And still others are convinced that his boxing prowess will never be matched. But all agree that McGill will not again see the likes of Plugger Douglas — the finest and most versatile of all Red and White athletes.

The Plugger invaded the McGill sports scene as a freshman boxer. He had never worn the big gloves in his life, but — typical of his nature — Plugger gladly consented to "give it a try" when McGill's star pugilist fell ill on the night of a championship tournament against the Toronto Varsity fisticufflers. In the first round, unable to defend himself against the boxing savvy of the Toronto fighter, Plugger was dropped to the canvas four times — twice for a nine-count. Only his raw courage kept him going. When the bell sounded, Plugger's face was puffed and bruised. McGill coach Brady, fearful that his out-classed freshman would be seriously injured, demanded that Plugger quit; but Plugger would have none of this. Gritting his teeth, he went out for the second round, and this time, with astonishing drive and gameness, managed to stay on his feet for the entire round, even succeeding in opening a cut over his rival's eye. Despite the brutal pounding he was absorbing, Plugger was still in there — and he'd never been in the ring before!

By the time the third round started, the crowd realized that they were watching something unusual. And when a savage right by the McGill freshman sent his taller opponent reeling to the canvas, they knew that a new page in boxing history was being written. The Torontonian came back angry, with a flurry of lefts and rights — but Plugger, using the skill he had picked up in only seven minutes, charged in and smashed the Varsity man down again. Again he managed to get to his feet, but Plugger stepped in quickly, and with a sledge-hammer right to the jaw, blasted his opponent into unconsciousness.

That was the beginning of the Plugger Douglas legend. Adding eight wins, including five more K.O.'s to his record, the Plugger then turned his hand to football. As a bruising fullback, he led the Redmen to the top of the heap for the first time in many years. Never to be forgotten is that snowy day at Kingston when Plugger, ignoring the slushy, slippery field, twice plunged over the line with half the Queen's forward wall on his back.

Plugger was a hockey great, too. A defenceman, he usually sent at least one opposing forward per

game to hospital with his paralyzing bodychecks. Endowed with a blistering shot, Plugger was also a terror to goaltenders, and one night in Toronto, scored four goals, chalked up two assists, and played fifty minutes as the Redmen blanked the powerful Blues 6-0 to capture the intercollegiate championship.

No gamer and more thrilling athlete has ever set a McGill fan's heart thumping. It will be many a moon before we see the likes of Plugger Douglas. And if you see a gray-haired, husky man sobbing at the exit after McGill's next hockey game, you'll know it's he.

Dodds Cup At Stake Tonight

by HOWIE COHEN

Although it was reported in Monday's Daily that the McGill Redmen Basketball team had ended its season at Kingston last weekend, the Red and White cagers will take the floor again tonight at the Yvon Coutu Gymn at 9 pm against the Quebec Steelers. The Gymn, Montreal's newest basketball layout, is situated on Queen Mary Road opposite St. Joseph's Oratory.

The winner of tonight's encounter will gain possession of the Dodd Cup, which is awarded annually to the victor of the game between "the first place team in the city league and the leading collegiate entry in the city". The Cup was won last year by Sir George who edged the Redmen by three points.

LOST PRESTIGE

Although the Dodds Cup was a much sought after trophy a while

back, it has lost some of its prestige in recent years. This is due partly to a lower calibre of basketball throughout the city, as well as a decline in basketball interest on the local front since 1950. Furthermore, the Cup was first put up for competition when McGill did not play in the Montreal Basketball League; hence, the game took the form of a playoff contest. Now, having played out an entire MBL schedule, the Redmen face the same team that beat them decisively twice earlier in the season.

Also, since the Red and White do play in the MBL, they could conceivably finish in first place. Then, the sponsors of the Dodds Cup game would have trouble sending the McGill Redmen, MBL leaders, against the McGill Redmen, "the leading collegiate entry in the city". In any case, it is

obvious that some revisions have to be made with regard to the annual clash, which would add more enthusiasm, interest, and public support to the event.

LUCHT-LESS

Tonight the Steelers will be without Ed Lucht, their high scoring centre who has been transferred out west by his employers. However, Coach Thompson will still have a formidable crew, with Phil Fleurguin and Jerry Laferty leading the way.

The Redmen, who will definitely close out their season tonight, will be led by Gary Ulrich, John Moore, and John Finch offensively, while Bruce Stein and Herm Kovits are expected to show well under the boards. Cal Cooper, Tom Richards, and Lance Thompson are also expected to see much action.

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